CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.

Re : **Enhancement of Land Revenue as per re-classification under Survey Settlement.**

Mr. SPEAKER.—With regard to the calling attention motion, whether this kind of authority can be given is a very doubtful point. For the present, I am putting it myself.

Sri S. SIVAPPA (Sravanabelagola).—In this connection, I wish to bring to the notice of the Chair that I had tabled a resolution on the same subject. Though the mover is not here, since it is a matter affecting millions of ryots in the State, I request that a special day may be allotted for its discussion.

Mr. SPEAKER.—A Calling Attention Motion and a Resolution are two different matters and each has to be dealt with on its own merits.

1-30 P.M.

Sri M. V. KRISHNAPPA (Minister for Revenue).—Sir, it is a fairly long statement and I would like to place it on the Table of the House, if the Chair permits.

Mr. SPEAKER.—If it is a long one, it is better to get it cyclostyled and distributed to members.

Sri ANGADI CHANNABASAPPA (Hadagalli).—Let him first make a brief statement and then let it be printed and circulated.

Sri M. V. KRISHNAPPA.—This statement itself is only a gist.

Mr. SPEAKER.—If members do not want it, I can very well allow it to stand over because the member also is not here.

Sri M. V. KRISHNAPPA.—I am going to Delhi and returning only after a week.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Then if the Government places it on the Table, I will have it cyclostyled by 4 o'clock. It can be taken up at 4 o'clock and the Hon'ble Minister may also be present at that time.

Sri M. V. KRISHNAPPA.—Yes, Sir.

Sri ANGADI CHANNABASAPPA.—The Hon'ble Minister has to make a small statement.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Placing a statement on the Table and circulating, is as good as making a statement.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA (Sira).—When the Minister is expected to make a statement, he has to make the statement and then copies of the statement may be made and distributed. Mere cyclostyling and distributing the statement amongst members does not amount to making a statement.

Mr. SPEAKER.—When an answer to a question is too long containing tabular statements, is it not placed on the Table of the House ?

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—He has to make the statement whatever may be the length of it.

Mr. SPEAKER.—He is making the statement by placing it on the Table with my permission and it goes into the proceedings and becomes the property of the House.

Sri C. J MUCKANNAPPA.—The practice adopted in this House is that whenever a Minister was called upon to make a statement he made the statement on the floor of the House. There were rulings running to 8 or 10 pages and even then the Speaker took pains to read them standing all the time. It might take only 15 or 20 minutes for the Minister to read it. Even the rule also says that the Minister shall make a statement.

Mr. SPEAKER.—What else is he doing? He is placing it on the Table and that is as good as making a statement.

Sri ANGADI CHANNABASAPPA.—An oral statement is necessary.

Sri M. R. PATIL.—It seems to be the desire of the House that it should be read in this case and I think he may read it.

Mr. SPEAKER.—He may read it, but then it will not be cyclostyled and distributed.

Sri M. V. KRISHNAPPA.—Prior to the Reorganisation of States, the system of Land Revenue Settlement differed from one area to another. Generally, the unit of Settlement was a taluk and groups were formed in each such taluk and group maximum rates of assessment were fixed in respect of Dry, Wet and Garden lands in each of the groups. The basis of Settlement was mainly empirical depending upon the statistical data collected by the Settlement Officers and the subjective impressions gathered by them during their enquiries. The accepted principle was that in the case of a Taluk or group of villages brought under the same maximum, dry crop rate should not exceed the assessment fixed at the previous Settlement by more than 33 per cent for a taluk or group of villages, 66 per cent for village and 100 per cent for an individual holding.

For the purposes of the present resettlement, the State was divided into 38 Zones based on the basis of homogeneity in respect of:—

(a) Physical configuration,
(b) Climate and rainfall,
(c) Principal crops grown in the area, and
(d) Soil characteristics.

These 38 zones were again divided into 130 groups which were generally formed on a consideration of the following factors:—

(a) Physical configuration,
(b) Climate and rainfall, and
(c) Yield of principal crops and their prices.

The revision of settlement enquiries in all the 38 zones were completed by the end of February 1964. The Settlement Officer to begin with undertakes a cursory tour for purpose of study of the tract in each zone by collecting statistics regarding rainfall, soil, cultivation of crops, yields and prices of principal crops. After preliminary enquiry, Settlement Officer submits a preliminary report containing his proposals in respect of formation of groups, selection of principal crops and selection of representative villages. The Settlement Officer on approval

of the preliminary report, takes up intensive enquiries and collect information relating to the zones in respect of the following matters:—

(a) Physical configuration,
(b) Climate and rainfall,
(c) Yield of principal crops, and
(d) Prices of principal crops.

For purposes of arriving at the yield of crops, he divides the lands into good, medium and inferior based on the classification value, as found in the Survey Records, and then determines the average yield of crops in those lands by collecting information regarding the results of crop-cutting experiments recorded by the Department of Agriculture, Department of Statistics and also by conducting crop-cutting experiments on each of the principal crops. The principal crops means those crops which are grown in not less than 20 per cent of the gross cropped area in a group, and cash crops grown in not less than 5 per cent of the gross cropped area.

The average yield of good, medium and inferior lands is determined and the cash value of these crops is calculated on the price fixed for a base period of 5 to 10 years immediately preceding the settlement and then 1/16th of the cash value of the average gross yield per acre is reckoned as the standard rate for that class of land. This standard rate is for a land bearing 16 annas –100 per cent soil classification value, and assessment on individual Survey numbers is based on the intrinsic worth of the soil in that Survey number, in accordance with the Tables of Calculation prepared by the Commissioner. (Jantries).

Similar procedure is adopted for wet and garden lands also.

The standard rates as determined with reference to these principles form the basis for further action.

In accordance with the provisions contained in section 119 (1) of the Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts have published the Settlement Reports of the Taluks pertaining to their Districts on the 1st June 1964. A copy of the report has been kept in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner and is available for study by persons concerned. The fact of having don so is published in the Gazette.

Under Section 119(2) of the Act read with rule 31 (2) (D), notices have also been published on the Notice Board of the Chavadi of the villages indicating the existing group maximum rates and the standard rates now proposed for Dry, Wet and Garden lands, and the percentage of increase over the group maximum rates and inviting objections from the persons interested in the land to file their objections before the Deputy Commissioner of the District within three months from the date of such notice.

It may be seen from the entries made in the "D" notices that the rates are only the standard rates, *i.e.*, fixed with reference to a particular class of land in a group, the value of 6¼ per cent of the average yield of crops per acre on land in that class of one hundred per cent

(SRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA)

classification value. The causes for the variation in the Standard rates of assessment for the different class of land depend upon the principal and cash crops selected in each group, soil characteristic, yields of crops and their prices. The land revenue assessment of individual survey numbers and sub-divisions shall be based on their classification value.

Subsequent to the submission of these Settlement Reports, Government have taken a decision that assessment in respect of wet and garden lands to which water is supplied from irrigation works as defined under the Mysore Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution and water Rate) Act, 1957 (as amended by Act 23, 1961) should be levied at the standard dry rates and that water rate should be levied in addition to such assessment at such rates as may be determined by Government from time to time.

In respect of other wet and garden lands, assessment should be levied at the standard rates applicable to such wet and garden lands.

This decision of Government has been taken into consideration in notifying the standard rates in respect of wet and garden lands in each group.

After a period of 3 months from 1-6-1964 the Deputy Commissioner after taking into consideration such objections as may have been received by him and after giving an opportunity of hearing to the persons who have filed their objections, shall forward to the State Government through the Commissioner for Survey Settlement and Land Records, the settlement reports with the statement of objections and his remarks thereon.

Thereafter the Settlement Reports with the objections will be laid before each House of the Legislature and after both Houses approve the report with or without any modification by a resolution the State Government shall pass orders in confirmity with such resolution. Thereafter a notice of the orders of Government will be published and then the Settlement is deemed to have been introduced.

As could be seen from the foregoing note, the rates now notified are only the standard rates applicable to lands of 100 per cent classification value. Almost all the lands would have been lower classification value and in this view, the assessment on any individual Survey number would be less than the standard rates.

Even in regard to Standard Rates, the members of the public affected by the standard rates have ample opportunity to file their objections. It is possible that the Standard rates would be revised after taking into consideration such objections. Even if the standard rates as so revised are considered to be high, the Legislature will have the opportunity of finally determining the standard rates.

It would, therefore, not be necessary to feel concerned about the standard rates as now published, as they are only provisional, and as the last word of the subject would be the resolution of the Legislature.

I would like to add to this that settlement is overdue in many parts of the Mysore State. Last settlement was effected 40 years ago. In almost all the parts, except 3 taluks of Raichur District, it is overdue. In South Kanara it is almost ending this year. So, all over the State, except 3 taluks of Raichur District in ex-Hyderabad State, it is overdue.

MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Mr. SPEAKER.—I report to the House that a Message has been received from the Legislative Council that the following Bills, passed by the House during the current session and transmitted to the Legislative Council, have been passed by the Legislative Council without any amendments :—

(1) The Mysore Cotton Control Bill, 1963.

(2) The Mysore High Ways Bill, 1963

(3) The Prevention of Cow-Slaughter Bill, 1963.

Letter from a Member seeking permission to make a statement

Mr. SPEAKER.—Sri J. Deviah has written to me a letter adverting to the statement made by the Hon'ble Member Sri Neele Gowda. I have gone through it. It reads :—" ನನ್ನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎತ್ತಿದ್ದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳ ಹೊರಗೆ ವಿಷಯ ಗಳನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಿದೆಯೆಂದು ನನಗೆ ಅಪಮಾನ ಮಾಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಅಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನನ್ನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿತ್ತೇ ವಿನಹ ಯಾವ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಮರ್ಥಿಸಲು ನನಗೆ ಒಂದು ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲ." I think he has already said that there is no politics behind that. I hink there is no scope for making a further statement.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ದೇವಯ್ಯ (ಮಂಡ್ಯ).—ಈ ಒಂದೇ ವಿಷಯವಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಇನ್ನು 3-4 ವಿಷಯ ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I am not allowing it.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ದೇವಯ್ಯ.—ಹಿಂದಿನ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಲಿಂಗೇ ಗೌಡರಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ನಾನೇನು ಮಾಡಿದೆ ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—The same point was raised by one or two members and they said that it was allowed when the Hon'ble Member Sri Kadidal Manjappa made his statement. On that occassion I stated that the matter was closed and that as a special case, an opportunity was given to make statements.

Sri K. LAKKAPPA (Hebbur).—I request the Chair to let me know what were the special circumstances under which Sri B. J. Linge Gowda was allowed to explain and why in this case similar concession should not be shown.